



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

this assertion with a reference to Souza's *Provas*.² An investigation of this reference showed that the passage in question was the inventory of the books in the library of King Duarte of Portugal. Among them was a *Livro de Tristã*, a lost work which other scholars have united in considering Portuguese.³ The date 1438 nowhere appears, but immediately across the page is mention of a *Historia de Troya por aragoës*. In his *Literürgeschichte*,⁴ Grässe again refers to the alleged Aragonese Tristram but this time quotes Hagen's *Minnesinger* as the source of his information.⁵ Referring to the passage indicated in Hagen we find that the latter in turn derived his information from Olfers.⁶ The mistake, then, originated with Olfers who carelessly assumed that the words *por aragoës* referred to two works instead of one. King Duarte died in 1438, so that year was taken by Olfers as a posterior date to be used in determining the ages of all mss found in the Duarte collection. Hagen and Grässe were wrong in assuming that the year 1438 was that of the writing of the ms. This particular Aragonese Tristram is therefore clearly a myth.

GEORGE TYLER NORTHUP.

University of Toronto.

BRIEF MENTION

Cury and Boerner's *Histoire de la littérature française, à l'usage des étudiants hors de France* (Deuxième édition. Teubner, Leipzig-Berlin, 1912. 400 pp.) can scarcely be of service in America. Too elementary for graduate students, it is not superior in form or matter to works already employed in high schools and colleges in this country. The most distinctive

characteristics are the introduction of detailed outlines of selected works, occasionally inaccurate and invariably wearisome, and a laudable fidelity to the sound and luminous doctrine of M. Lanson, quotation marks being omitted in some cases. D. S. B.

Carolina Michaëlis; Lista dos seus trabalhos litterarios acompanhada de um preâmbulo e de um appendice, por J. Leite de Vasconcellos.¹ The 122 bibliographical items represent the fields of ethnography, philology and literary history, and are not restricted entirely to Portuguese and Spanish subjects. The Appendix contains not only a list of the reviews of the works cited, but the reproduction of personal letters and dedications. The Introduction presents a brief but highly appreciative estimate of Dr. Carolina Michaëlis' scientific work, and a few salient biographical items. The bibliographical portion of the treatise shows evidence of official endorsement and the portrait inserted as a frontispiece is a most welcome addition. The treatise as a whole forms an important contribution to Romance studies. A few addenda of recent items of interest may not be amiss; namely, the transfer of Carolina Michaëlis from the faculty of the University of Lisbon to that of the University of Coimbra; her appointment as a co-editor of the new *Revista da Universidade de Coimbra*; and her *Notas Vicentinas, preliminares duma edição crítica das Obras de Gil Vicente*, which appeared in the second issue of the *Revista* (Junho e Setembro de 1912).

In his *Argot ancien* (1907), Sainéan gave an historical analysis of the French thieves' jargon. He has now materially supplemented this study in his *Sources de l'argot ancien* (2 vol., Paris, Champion, 1912). Beginning with the fifteenth century and continuing to 1850, he discusses and in many instances gives *in extenso* the important documentation of this artificial language. By reason of the method and extent of his investigations, he succeeds in eliminating most if not all of the teeming vagaries of the argotic dictionaries, and adds substantially to our positive knowledge. The book is of marked interest and importance to the linguistic student, and a comfort to the reader who wishes to grasp the meaning of Villon's *jobelin* or sift the real from the fanciful in the argot of *Les Misérables*.

¹ Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa. Separata do "*Boletim da Segunda Classe*," volume v. Lisboa: Imprenta Nacional, 1912. 8vo., 54 pp.

² Ant., Gaet. de Souza, *Provas*, Vol. I, p. 544. I am indebted to Librarian W. R. Martin of the Hispanic Society for his kindness in copying for me the Duarte inventory. I am also indebted to Professor Karl Pietsch for a very helpful suggestion.

³ Michaëlis and Braga, *Geschichte der portugiesischen Litteratur* (Gröbers Grundriss), II, 2, p. 213.

⁴ Grässe, *Lehrbuch. Literürgeschichte der berühmtesten Völker des Mittelalters*, Vol. III, Pt. 2, p. 204.

⁵ Hagen, *Minnesinger*, Vol. IV, p. 576.

⁶ Olfers, *Leben des standhaften Prinzen nach der Chronik seines Geheimschreibers Alvares* (Berlin, 1827), p. 107.

bles. The detailed index to Sainéan's first work, and the etymological glossary at the end of his *Sources* make it easy to utilize this valuable series as a dictionary of "pedlars' French"—the first dictionary on scientific principles that we possess.

In his *Religions, Mœurs et Légendes, 4me série* (Paris, Mercure de France, 1912), A. van Gennep includes a long essay on the *Légendes populaires et Chansons de Geste en Savoie*. The fourth chapter of this essay, "Le Cycle d'Arthur," offers an ingenious, if not wholly convincing, explanation of the presence in Savoy of two Arthurian knights who fight a monstrous cat. The chapter is of especial interest, both because of van Gennep's familiarity with the folk-lore of the region, a familiarity the beginnings of which date back to his school-boy days in the lycées of Savoy, and because he utilizes, in part, Mr. Bédier's theories regarding the pilgrim routes.

A. S.

Professor Jespersen's *Elementarbuch der Phonetik* (Leipzig, Teubner, 1912. 187 pp.) constitutes a revised and condensed edition of his *Lehrbuch* of 1904. Nothing essential has been omitted and there is even a gain in the clearness of presentation. The Jespersen system of alphabetic symbols is of course retained, and forms the basis of arrangement for the treatment of the sounds. This facilitates and shortens sound analysis, and tends to direct attention to phonetic similarities and differences that usually pass unnoticed. For the beginner, the multiplicity of symbols (alphabetic and international-phonetic) is liable to confuse more than it helps, but for those who have a competent guide or some preliminary knowledge this feature will readily change from an obstacle to an aid. The book is rich in helpful suggestions and well repays reading. The decimal system of paragraph numbering, first used in Jespersen's *Modern English Grammar*, is to be commended to prospective makers of text-books.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE

Dr. William Hand Browne, Professor (Emeritus since 1910) of English Literature in the Johns Hopkins University, died on the morning of December 13, 1912. He was born De-

cember 31, 1828, and had therefore almost completed the eighty-fourth year of his age. Like so many men of letters, Dr. Browne was first trained for one of the standard professions, and then turned from the practical pursuit opened to him to follow the more authoritative dictates of his nature. After his graduation as M. D. (University of Maryland, 1850), he began his career as critic and historian, in which he won early recognition. Shortly after the war, Dr. Browne was for a decade especially interested in re-establishing the literary magazines of the South. In 1866 he joined the Rev. Albert Taylor Bledsoe in founding *The Southern Review* [New Series; Vol. 1, Baltimore, Bledsoe and Browne, 1867]. He had a share also in the inauguration of *The New Eclectic, a monthly magazine of select literature* (Vol. 1, Jan.-Apr., 1868; Baltimore), which was continued, under the editorship of Dr. Browne, from 1871 (Vol. 8) to 1875 (Vol. 17) with the changed name, *The Southern Magazine*. A member, meanwhile, of the Maryland Historical Society, Dr. Browne came to be the acknowledged authoritative historian of his native State. By the authority of the State and under the direction of this Society Dr. Browne accomplished the most important work of his life in editing the *Archives of Maryland* (32 large volumes, 1883-1912).

Dr. Browne was first connected with the Johns Hopkins University as Principal Librarian, 1879-1880. In the next year he began to take part in the instruction in English Literature, and in the course of the years his official designations were: Librarian and Associate, 1880-1891; Associate Professor, 1891-1893; Professor, 1893-1910; Professor Emeritus, 1910-1912. As Librarian and thereafter as a member of the Library Committee, he rendered admirable service; but he rapidly became more and more engaged in teaching. His wide and varied culture and his peculiarly attractive personality combined to make his instruction especially valuable and effective. Although not young in years when he began to teach, Dr. Browne was always young in spirit and in alertness of mind. He assimilated new knowledge with notable eagerness, and to the last maintained a keen interest in promoting accuracy of knowledge. His contributions to *Mod. Lang Notes* extend from the first volume to the last number, issued after his death. This persistent activity, shown especially in the publication, just before his death, of the last volume of the *Archives of Maryland*, exemplified that beneficence of the intellectual life which, in the words of Emerson, 'redeems us in a degree from the conditions of time.'